

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.
RALEIGH, N. C.
THURSDAY.....SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.
UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

Whatever may have been thought in old times, under old systems, there is now no doubt of the necessity of universal education. It is not only the sure foundation for social progress; it is the best safeguard against crime and the surest defence of public liberty. No State in the Union has cause to feel deeper interest in this matter than our own, and now is the time for its practical manifestation. The low standard of education, perhaps it would be nearer the truth to say the want of education in North Carolina, has been a grief to many of our people, long and deeply felt. It has influenced most prejudicially her history, her national character, the character of her citizens, her material development; indeed, in every way. Yet there has been since the war no time when the claims of this subject upon the public mind could be properly presented until now. The war left the State a wreck. Two-thirds of her property had perished; her labor system had been destroyed; and thirty odd thousand of her sons, for the most part in the prime of life, had died on the battle field. There remained, too, hanging over her after the war an enormous debt; and Reconstruction left her groaning beneath the weight of a government under which she was fast sinking. Here, as in our national affairs, our efforts had to be addressed to the removal or amelioration of existing evils before we could look forward to future good. To these the attention of the people was directed. All have been dealt with in turn, and dealt with successfully. The State government has been reformed; the public debt has been compromised; a new labor system has been organized; our railroad interest has ceased to be a tax upon us; and the last assessment shows an addition of millions to our resources within a few years. To replace the mournful breach in our population, a new generation has come on, full of the life and hope of early manhood. We have legislated wisely with reference to past grievances and evils; and in our struggles for a better order of things, the kindly aid of nature has not been wanting. Prosperity, if on no very great scale, yet assured in fact, obtains throughout the State. We have at length reached a point for a new and onward movement towards what is immeasurably the greatest interest of society, the peculiar and pressing need of the State—universal education.

TAXES.

Manufacturing industries of all kinds employ rather less than 22 per cent. of the people of the United States. In this 22 per cent. of population is included not merely the hands employed in manufacturing establishments, big and little, protected and unprotected, but the vast army of carpenters, tailors, shoemakers, painters, blacksmiths, brick masons, and other mechanics scattered throughout the land, who are not employed in manufacturing establishments, though classed as belonging to the manufacturing industries. None of those last-mentioned artisans receive any protection whatever from the tariff, but are heavily burdened by it in the largely enhanced cost of living which it occasions. As for the other 78 per cent. of the employed population, embracing agriculturists, persons rendering professional services, and such as are engaged in trade and transportation—aggregating nearly four-fifths of the American people—the Philadelphia *Press* says they are taxed upon the clothes they wear by day and the blankets they cover with at night; upon the crockery used on their tables when they are well and the drugs they take when sick; and, in fact, upon about everything they have to buy, for the sole benefit, not of the Government, but of certain branches of the manufacturing interest. The large sums thus exacted from them do not go to help the laborer engaged in that interest, but to swell the extortionate profits of the protected capitalist. The tribute wrung in this way from the great body of the people does not go into the public treasury, but into a comparatively few private pockets. The bearers of this heavy burden have not even the satisfaction of knowing that the increased prices they are called upon to pay for what they purchase enhance the wages of the workingman, for they see that he is left to struggle as best he may, with no safeguards against competition, while his employer, who has the whole world to draw from as a labor market, is the exclusive beneficiary of the protective system.

THEY DID NOT MOB HIM, but in some way the people of Okolona, Miss., managed to return to Ohio the young gentleman sent thence to print the Okolona *States* with blood and thunder secession-Democratic articles for use as bloody-shirt-campaign articles at the North. The thing paid well, however, and the Radicals have got another secession-Democratic paper in full blast at Meridian, Miss. The editor is one of Mr. HAYES's clerks in the Post-office Department at Washington, aptly named HORN. His paper is as popular North as the Ohio man's was.

ORANGE, PERSON AND CASWELL

These counties compose the 20th Senatorial District, and will be represented in the next Senate by CALVIN E. PARRISH, Esq., of Orange, and Col. JOHN W. CUNNINGHAM, of Person, and both of them are men well worthy to represent any constituency anywhere. Mr. PARRISH has represented his county in both branches of the General Assembly. He is a lawyer by profession, and his reputation at the bar is as high as it is on the hustings and in the Legislature. He is always and in every station strictly attentive to business, and will be, as he has been, a valuable and efficient Senator.

Col. CUNNINGHAM began to represent Person county before the war, in what was then the House of Commons, and his county has never since failed to avail itself of his valuable services when they could be had. He is a farmer, and one of the best and most successful in the State. He has, by his strict attention to business, accumulated a large fortune which he dispenses with a liberal hand in general hospitality and in unostentatious charity. Col. CUNNINGHAM is a real business member. He is always in his seat watching with keen eye the interests of his people. He speaks rarely, but when he does join in debate his words carry with them great weight, for they come freighted with sound good sense and are backed by the force of the Colonel's personality.

The District may well be congratulated on the choice it has made.

THEY ARE DOUBLING TEAMS ON THE OFFICERS. We hear of a harder case than that of the Wake county man mentioned yesterday, who said he'd see Tom COOPER d—d first. The latest reported victim lives in Granville. Chairman COOPER assessed him for \$37 and the big man at Washington took \$67 out of his salary of \$175. If this goes on, the officeholders, as well as the people, will begin to think the revenue system an infernal one, as it is. We have no tears to shed for the taxed revenue; served 'em right, will be the general verdict. But the question occurs, what interest have the Democratic people, the tax-payers, in contributing to the Republican campaign fund? They will have it to do until we get a Democratic Congress and a revenue tariff that will enable us to do without an internal revenue system.

"THE MISSISSIPPI INCIDENT" is the New York *Times*'s taking title to a column of preachment about Southern lawlessness. The incident consisted in the "putting out of the way" of Mr. R. V. PEARSON, Mississippi Greenbacker. Mr. PEARSON had changed his politics, and was rewarded by the Democrats, with "four bullet holes in his body," and a prohibition of living. As to permitting him to be a candidate for Sheriff, that was out of the question; a thing not to be thought of by the lawless Democracy who don't even allow a man to vote, or don't count, his vote if they do, unless he votes on their side. It was a moving tale the *Times* told about Mr. PEARSON, and will have as much effect North as it were true. Few people will notice the fact printed in the *Times*'s news columns, that PEARSON is not only alive, but elected to the office for which he was a candidate, the very important one of Sheriff of his county.

PRESIDENT HAYES is making education speeches as he makes his tour. He wishes the education of the South (that is, the negro) to be undertaken by the United States government, and to be conducted under its control. The government has no constitutional power to levy taxes for such a purpose, any more than for the maintenance of churches. If it had, the policy would be doubtful, for those who had the handling of the money would steal it, just as they did the people's school fund in reconstruction days.

MOBILE HAS TWO COTTON MILLS, with 2,400 spindles and a capacity of 1,400 bales a year. The profit is sixteen per cent. A wool mill has just been completed at a cost of \$50,000. Everywhere throughout the South, these enterprises pay, and their number is constantly increasing.

Robeson Candidates.

[From the Robesonian.]

Col. Rowland is in the prime of vigorous manhood, of very fine, prepossessing personal appearance, and of the very highest official and personal integrity; was elected to the Legislature four years ago by a majority of 300 votes. He is universally popular among all classes of our people, who have the utmost confidence in him. His majority will not fall far short of 300, and there will be no better man in the Legislature of 1881-82.

Mr. Hector McEachern is a very fitting representative of the educated, cultured Scotch of upper Robeson. Born and reared in Lumber Bridge township, he stands to-day without a superior among the good people of that section. He is one of the truest men in the county, and the vote that he will receive will show the very high estimation in which he is held. Naturally of that modest and retiring disposition so characteristic of the Scotch, he has never sought nor held official positions, but politically, socially and intellectually, he is as true as steel. There will be no better man in the next Legislature than Mr. McEachern.

THE WIFE OF DON CARLOS is the godmother of the little son of Gen. Charette and his American wife, formerly Miss Polk. The godmother is the whole regiment of Pontifical Zouaves to which the General belongs.

Cox and Bledsoe at Durham.

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

On Tuesday the two candidates for Congress spoke in Reame's Warehouse, Durham, to an audience very respectable in size and composition. The discussion was opened by Moses A. Bledsoe, the beginning of which we did not hear. We found the speaker proclaiming his satisfaction that in the war he was in a bomb-proof. He was opposed to the war and did not want to be shot for a cause he did not approve. His competitor was in the army, fighting gallantly no doubt, glad to kill Yankees and trying to kill Hancock. Didn't blame him for that. He (Bledsoe) was at home, an Assistant Quartermaster, doing all I could to help the soldiers in the field and their families left behind them.

My competitor says I made a speech at Gulley's Mill in which I advised the whites not to rent lands to the negroes. I did make such a speech in 1868. But afterwards General Cox and his party nominated me for Senator in Wake, and endorsed my record. Now, like a hyena, he rakes up the dead bones of the past. If I did wrong I am willing to admit it. No man in a life of fifty-eight years is free from error; he must have made mistakes. If he cannot change his views when he finds he is wrong, he is no better than an idiot. He is not an honest man if he persists in error.

My opponent says I had charge of the Penitentiary, was elected a Director, and afterwards made President of the Board. Well, the Legislature appointed a committee to investigate the charge that I furnished musty meal. They say I owned the mill that furnished the meal. A mill can't make sweet meal out of musty corn; it can only get toll. I had nothing to do with feeding the convicts. I was exonerated. The present Board has the same steward that was employed by my Board.

Bledsoe charged that General Cox would not discuss the issues of the day, and avoided politics. He (Bledsoe) proposed to review the history of the Democratic party. Its leaders were astray. The people were honest. The former were neither Democratic nor Republicans; they were aristocratic oligarchs. He had been a Democrat himself and known all about it. How would he prove its oligarchical tendencies? Go back twenty years. When Lincoln was elected by the people, Yancey, Keitt and Rhett broke up the Union and involved the country in war. The South called for volunteers and ended in conscription. He sees men around him dragged from home to fight in a cause they opposed.

When Cox shed his blood he did his duty; but he ought not to have spilled the blood of those opposed to the war. The secession oligarchs were responsible for the war, the lives lost, the tears shed, and the widows made. The same men who did this and tried to overthrow the Government now ask again to be restored to power.

Jeff. Davis, in a late speech in Louisiana, said the spirit that caused the war was now strong as ever. Look and see who are put forward for office? For Congress, for the Legislature, for Governor? All secession leaders, Jos. E. Johnston, Gens. Gordon, Ransom, Scales, and now Cox himself. There can be no nomination, except of that clique. Where is Fowle, a Union man? Where was Carr? They don't belong to that particular element. A Union man can get no recognition. If Hancock is elected Jeff. Davis will rule the country. He will be behind Hancock.

The same men now ask return to power. Can you trust them again? What is Democracy? and what is Republicanism? The same thing—Jefferson Republicanism and Jackson Democracy. If these men were Democrats there would be no trouble. All power is derived from the people, but this the secession oligarchs denied. I am opposed to them, and will fight them world without end. I am for the people who are the foundation of all power, but made to bear all burdens, pay all taxes, &c. Farmers and mechanics uphold the Government, because they produce all its wealth. Have nothing to say against lawyers, doctors and merchants; but since Adam all burdens are borne by the farmer and laboring men. These should stand shoulder to shoulder and run the Government for their own advantage.

He said the Democratic party held nothing but a name and was opposed to the fundamental principles of Republicanism. It was like a seven year locust. City people know nothing about them. We farmers do. He saw one sticking to the bark of a tree, eyes protruding, wings stretched out, and a passer-by would say "that is a fine locust." There was nothing but an empty shell. So was it with the Democrats. They were aristocrats, not in social life, but only in the form of Government. The party disdained name of Democrat after the war, called itself Conservative; then Conservative Democrat; and when strong enough it threw off the mask and took the name of Democrat to catch votes. As soon as the party got into power in the State it gerrymandered both Congressional and Senatorial Districts. Again. In 1874 not a Democratic candidate advocated calling a convention. The Legislature did so when it found it had a majority. When the convention met a majority was found opposed to a change in the Constitution. Then it was that Cox telegraphs to Robeson county, "Hold Robeson and save the State." Advice was taken. * * *

Bledsoe says the Constitution as amended was ratified in the heat of the Presidential election, and the people did not know or care what they were doing. He went on to say that the next Legislature, under power of the amendments, disfranchised the white man and the black man in respect to the election of magistrates, school Committee, &c.

The Democratic party, he went on to say, is controlled by bob tail lawyers and oligarchs. Cox says I am a lawyer too. I plead guilty to having a license, but have not practiced in thirty years. Cox says it is because I could get nothing to do. But every body knows I am a farmer. What is Cox doing as a lawyer? On Wake county Superior Court docket, out of 126 cases, not one is marked for him except some for reference. Those who live in glass houses should not throw stones. It is unpleasant to raise personal issues, but it is a matter of self defense. Must fight the devil with fire.

Bledsoe repeated his old charge that Gen. Cox gained his election as Solicitor

by fraud, by inserting his name on the ticket, and striking out that of Cantwell, and thus imposing upon the Halifax voters, who could not read?

He charged that the party of Cox was one of tyranny, because it denied the right of speech, and the freedom of opinion. What of Turner, expelled from the Legislature for telling the truth? That means party tyranny.

Speaking of Jim Harris's letter read by Gov. Jarvis at Pittsboro, charging Bledsoe with being a Ku Klux, he said that was another fraud. He never saw a Ku Klux. But Jarvis had the King of the Ku Klux on his ticket. Cox should not throw stones. He advocated Jarvis the railroad King. He had swindled the people out of their rights. He had sold their road, built with their money, to strangers who were going to run it in their own interests for a song. He does not say that Jarvis was bribed, but he can't see his motive. If the whole price to be paid for the road was divided among the people, they would only have sixty cents apiece. Bledsoe had a word to say about railroad oppression, local and through tariffs, &c. Also about taxes and the presence of John Nichols Durham to collect internal revenue, all the result of war. Cox and party are responsible because they brought on the war.

"Cox says I was a war man. He ought to know better. I was in the Legislature, and made a record. I was a Union Democrat, and opposed to the call of a Convention in 1861. I and C. S. Winstead were the two last Democrats who voted to keep the United States flag floating over the State Capitol."

He read a resolution introduced by him in 1861, appealing for the withdrawal of troops, and the suspension of the coercion laws for the purpose of opening the way to reconciliation. He also read a resolution introduced by Ramsey, of Rowan, after the formation of the Southern Confederacy, to read the National flag over the Capitol.

The Secessionists, twenty-eight in number, voted to lay the resolution on the table. Eighteen, among them Arendell, Bledsoe, Barringer and Turner, for the resolution. He was a war man to the extent of doing anything for the comfort of the men in the army, and for their families at home. He was a Carolinian, and would do so again.

Bledsoe tries to contrast the two parties. He says the Democrats passed no laws for the good of the people. What laws did they pass? The road law, which made it a crime not to work the roads; the landlord and tenant act, which made it a misdemeanor for a tenant to take a potato out of the field. They were laws for the benefit of the few, and against the rights of the many. He appealed to the prejudices of the farmers and the laboring men; told them to take the government in their own hands, it was their right; elect those who will do the most for the masses; farmers have had no chance; Bledsoe was the only farmer (!) who had been a candidate for twenty years.

(He was rewarded with the deafening applause of his negro auditors.)

Bledsoe had little to say about national politics. He had no charges to make against Hancock, except that if elected he would be the tool of Jeff. Davis.

He said, "I am now a better Democrat than Cox. I am in favor of the masses, and for giving them rights which he denies to them. The statute books will prove this. Cox was for Seymour and Blair in 1868, then for Greeley the abolitionist, and favorer of civil rights. He charges me with voting for Stewart Ellison, colored, whom he, in a Democratic Legislature, voted for Christmas, a colored man, in preference to Webster, a one-legged Confederate." Some of the best men in the country, Bledsoe said, were educated by a negro. Willie P. Mangum was taught by John Chavis, a negro, so was W. H. Haywood and George W. Thompson. Tom Taylor, a colored man in Pittsboro, had been appointed a school committee man. He will be behind Hancock.

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Bledsoe had changed parties so often that he was competent to speak for all. He ran against Maj. Russ, a Union man. He had run on the same war ticket two subsequent times: but while professing to be a Democrat, he had disorganized that party. He had warred against all parties. He presumed upon the ignorance of the people when he denounced the present Democratic party for the legislative appointment of Magistrates. That was the plan pursued up to the close of the war.

Cox said that Bledsoe stuck to the flag which he boasts of keeping to keep floating, because he had a sneaking fear that Lincoln would succeed.

Two years ago Bledsoe ran as an independent Democrat. Now he affects a great

Sense! Sense! Sense!

[New York Herald, 7th inst.]

THE REAL SOLIDITY OF THE SOUTH.

If any one

is curious to see the real solidi-

ty of the South he should read about this time the principal journals of the Southern cities. The 1st of September is the beginning of the business year in the South, and the journals of the largest cities have an excellent habit of setting forth on that day an elaborate statistical account of the business of the past year, with comparisons of previous years and some account of future prospects.

We have examined with interest a number of these annual summaries which have come to us from New Orleans, Savannah, Mobile, Galveston, Charleston, Memphis, Norfolk and other points, and we warn the Southern men that they must cease the common outcry about their poverty. They are not poor in the South; they are rich. Prosperity is an undeniable fact with them. There is no city whose reports we have read which has not in the last year or two rapidly advanced in commerce, in manufactures, in variety of industries; and in some the advance is surprising as it is gratifying.

The true hardships of war Gen. Cox admitted. But Bledsoe made them greater by insults to Union conscripts who were brought to the camps at Raleigh, telling them he was for war and the black flag. He said this to men he knew to be Union men, such as H. C. Ray and others, whose certificates were read. Bledsoe had said that men who made these charges were liars; yet when H. A. Rogers and others confronted him he did not deny he had advocated the black flag.

Gen. Cox read an affidavit of Green H. Alford and others to prove Bledsoe's unpopularity in Wake. Cox thought this very suggestive. He had lived many years among the people of Wake and thought and found it difficult to take so despondent a view, to be sure; and the reports before us show that a stranger's eye sometimes sees more clearly than that of a resident. The imports and exports of New Orleans for the past year were fifty per cent greater than the year before; an enormous but apparently natural and healthful gain. The sugar industry of the State, which was prostrate five or six years ago, has so greatly recovered that one hundred and fifty thousand acres of the rich sugar lands of the State produced a crop which sold for twenty-million in cash, and yet the sugar crop is only one of the sources of Louisiana's wealth. Cotton is even a greater. The rice crop assumes greater importance yearly, and we read of a healthful beginning made in manufactures. The tanning of leather is found profitable because of the abundance of good bark. The cotton manufacturers of neighboring Mississippi cannot produce enough to fill their orders, and the transport of grain from the Upper Mississippi in barges to New Orleans, whence it is shipped

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 9, 1880.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's register and thermometer, Wednesday, Sept. 8, 1880.

Clouds, a.m. 72 3 o'clock, p.m. 65

Wind, 6 69

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 8.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Stationary or rising barometer, steady temperature, variable winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:

The rain, that's a good local.

We've got to wade, either through dust or mud.

George Ferrell was removed to the unknown where the throw old Probs a small fall yesterday?

In 1864 sixty-two sacks of salt were sold in Raleigh for \$4,303.

Messrs. Julius Lewis & Co. have a lot of window glass imported direct by them.

The County Commissioners have delayed the polling place of Oak Grove Township from Dayton Academy to Oak Grove.

The Watertown Fire Insurance Company, through W. W. Smith, agent, paid a tax on gross receipts, amounting to \$129, yesterday.

Messrs. Pritchard & Brooks have removed their grocery store to the stand formerly occupied by Mr. Henry Fendt, in Fayetteville street.

The Mayor issued a couple of warrants yesterday, and we found him patiently waiting for returns. The cases will be tried to-day, and anybody that wants to know anything about them can consult tomorrow's News.

F. M. Johnson of Chatham county, was before Commissioner Purnell yesterday charged with retailing spirits without license. He was required to give bond in the sum of \$100 for his appearance at trial.

Now it behooves the grass-widower to put his house in order to deodorize the same, to have the corks swept out, for the backbone of the Summer is broken, the cold snap has come, and the evil days are approaching when the old adage will return with fire in her eye and bone-stick in hand, singing

What's been done since I've been gone.

We wish to say once for all that we don't know where Moses was when the last cold snap was out, and that we don't care where he was then or at any other time, we wish the bulrush boat had turned in time to keep him from having a sing about him and—we have other names on this subject but find it impossible to express them without injuring the standing of THE NEWS as a Sunday school paper.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE R. L. I. FAIR.

In spite of the bad weather, a goodly crowd gathered at Tucker Hall last evening. The hall was beautifully decorated with flags. Flowers, lights, music and bright eyes combined to shed enchantment on the scene, and the pleasures of the occasion will long live in the memory of those who attended.

Among the donations we noticed especially a beautiful guidon flag and two fine dress swords. These latter will be disposed of by vote, one to the most popular line officer of the State Guard; the other to the most popular officer on the staff. We hope and expect that both will remain in Raleigh. There are several articles, such as toilet sets, &c., for ladies, to be disposed of in the same way. The State docket has 43 cases; trial docket 76; and the appearance docket 11 cases.

Sheriff Jones has been sheriff for 22 years and is thought very highly of by white and black.

Duplin's Politics.

Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

Middle Creek Democrats.

The citizens of Middle Creek township met at Wm. Utley's on the 3d of September, 1880, for the purpose of organizing a Hancock, Jarvis and Cox club. J. A. Adams was called to the chair, and J. D. Ballentine and W. H. Holland were requested to act as secretaries. A motion to make the present incumbent chairman of the above named club passed. A motion that the chair appoint three, to select at least twenty men, whose duty shall be to act as Democratic Township Executive Committee, passed, and J. A. Norris, J. M. Griffis and J. M. Jones were appointed. The names selected for said Executive Committee are as follows: John Utley, M. G. Utley, J. Q. Maynard, Adolphus Sorrell, Thos. Council, B. B. Jones, Robt. E. Rowland, F. K. Godwin, R. P. Harvill, J. D. Love, W. J. Johnson, W. T. Smith, Barnabas Jones, Alfred Powell, Sam'l Wilson, D. H. Smith, James Rambaut, James Champion, H. H. Ennis, Sam'l Smith, J. M. Rowland, T. H. Wray, J. H. Sturt, J. W. Blalock, B. C. Campbell, J. D. Ballentine, J. M. Griffis, J. M. Jones, J. A. Norris, Wm. Utley and Lynn Stephens. The club then adjourned to meet on the day of candidate speaking at the place for further consultation.

Then proceeded to organize a Township meeting. J. A. Adams was called to the chair, and J. D. Ballentine and W. H. Holland were requested to act as Secretaries. A motion that the chair appoint ten delegates to the County Convention to meet in Raleigh on the 18th inst., passed, and J. A. Norris, J. M. Griffis, J. M. Jones, R. A. Blalock, Lynn Stephens, M. C. Utley, A. P. Cross, A. M. Martin, J. Q. Maynard and Robert E. Rowland, were appointed.

A motion, it was ordered that all Delegates from this Township who may attend the said Convention shall be recognized as delegates; and that any portion of the delegation is authorized to cast the vote for the Township.

It was ordered that a copy of these proceedings be sent to THE RALEIGH NEWS for publication, requesting the Raleigh Observer and the Raleigh Sentinel to copy.

J. A. ADAMS, Chairman.
J. D. BALLENTINE, } Secretaries.
W. H. HOLLAND.

YEARS.—How many years ago one can tell, there was high revel in the palaces of Judea's capital; that day the greatest poet, the greatest architect, the greatest statesman and judge—aye, and the greatest lover of the voluptuous east—crowned the wine cup with ivy leaves in honor of Sheba's sovereign. But at night when all was quiet, in the heart of the great King, which even the dewy lips of Arabia's star-eyed daughters could not woo to restfulness, the madness of weariness, and through the dim fit corridors resounds the wail of anguish, "there is no new thing under the sun." And had Solomon lived now, and been city editor on a Raleigh paper, he would have uttered the same monologue a thousand times a minute.

MISS AVER SLEDGE sold the public with a curiosity box. This box contained a long dead switch and was called Long Branch. "Sweet 16" was 16 small pebbles. "My grand-father's pride," a pair of old specks without glasses. "Old 100" was a dry fly shell. Music was furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Baker & Bro., on organ and violin.

The Carolina House has been crowded this week. They keep a first-class table, polite servants and it is a good place to put up. Mr. Tarwater the proprietor is the right man in the right place.

The State docket has 43 cases; trial docket 76; and the appearance docket 11 cases.

Sheriff Jones has been sheriff for 22 years and is thought very highly of by white and black.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

Robeson county married last month four white and eight colored couples.

Quhele's cotton receipts for the year just closed, the Robesonian says, were 4,957 bales, an increase of 673 bales over the preceding year.

A correspondent of the Star at Laurinburg says that 1,043 bales of new cotton have been shipped from that place thus far this season. He mentions that the large hotel will soon be completed, and several other buildings, which will add considerably to the growing little "burg."

The Wilmington Star learns that the cotton gin and steam grist mill of Mr. O. S. Hayes, at Pate's Station, in Robeson county, on the line of the Carolina Central Railway, were destroyed by fire on Monday morning, about 11 o'clock. The loss is estimated at from \$600 to \$800, and is said to have been covered by insurance.

The Wilmington Star "learns from Captain V. Q. Johnson, Superintendent, that a day passenger train will be put on the Eastern Division of the Carolina Central Railroad on or about the 1st of October, in addition to the night passenger train now running. At the same time an improvement will be made in the schedule by shortening the running time. The old style hand-brakes are also soon to be exchanged for the air-brake on the road."

The Greensboro Beacon says that "Randaleman is the name of the town which has grown as if by magic around what was formerly Union Factory. A few years since a small factory stood upon the hilly bank of Deep River; now a town of over 1,200 inhabitants, with Randaleman's factory running day and night for eighteen months past, turns out daily hundreds of yards of plaid and checks. Last week this market only 57 bales of new cotton there were handled in our market 583 bales. That ratio of increase has been sustained throughout the whole South, he infers from the fact that all the manufacturers of heavy bagging are strained up to full time and are at least two weeks behind order. The reports from all interior markets also sustain this view. As was stated in THE NEWS some weeks ago the crop is at least three weeks in advance of former seasons owing to the peculiarly favorable weather for early growth and maturity, but this enormous increase in the market at so early a period, is not to be ascribed altogether to the fact that the staple is ready for sale, but to the no less important fact that farmers can realize a paying price, while yet the cotton is "full" and they are unwilling to risk the yield, which, with the large amount of the old crop yet unripe may greatly reduce the price."

Telegraphing seems to pay. The Western Union reports a net profit for the quarter of \$1,507,296, and promises a dividend of 14 per cent.

Warren.

Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WARRENTON, September 8, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—Court convened here at 2 p. m. on Monday, his Honor Judge Graves on the bench.

Tuesday at 2 o'clock Hon. D. G. Fowle was introduced to an immense crowd by F. M. Pitts, Chairman of the County Executive Committee, in a short but appropriate speech. Judge Fowle came forward on a stand erected in the courthouse plaza and spoke with wonderful eloquence and power one hour and a half. He reviewed the Constitutional and tax questions, and gave a history of the Republican party. There were hearty cheers throughout his speech, and the conclusion he was presented with a beautiful bouquet, by Mr. Robert Freeman, of Norfolk, Va., in behalf of the ladies. The crowd in town on Tuesday was estimated at 2,000.

During the day the ladies of the Baptist Church gave a feast, to which the public was invited, and at night the room was illuminated and decorated with wreaths and pictures, and was crowded to overflowing by the friends of the cause, which was to raise money for the church. Your correspondent strolled in and was delighted at the scene. The young ladies were dressed in evening dress and looked, of course, beautiful, and it was no little amusement to see how well they understood the art of drumming for their respective tables. As each young man (for there was a number of drummers in town) was buttonholed by the fair ones and taken to a particular table he felt he was the favorite, but behold when he balanced his cash he found he was to his taste. Table "The Gem of the Feast" was attended by the charming Miss Kate Parrish and Miss Lula McCraw. The fruit table was left to the care of Misses Lizzie and Mattie Green, and not only did the fruit attract attention but the beautiful attendants. The meat table, loaded with the most substantial and choice viands, was presided over by Mrs. Jenkins, and Mrs. White, and received its full share of patronage. Ice-cream was served by Mrs. Harper and Mrs. Pendleton. Bouquets were sold by the smaller girls, your correspondent being presented with one by the belle of the feast. The cake table, with Misses Kate Thomas, Lillie McDonald and Minnie McCraw was not the least attractive. Again we are called upon to record another of North Carolina's towns which should be proud of her pretty girls. We understand the feast was a success financially. It will be continued to-day.

Miss Aver Sledge sold the public with a curiosity box. This box contained a long dead switch and was called Long Branch. "Sweet 16" was 16 small pebbles. "My grand-father's pride," a pair of old specks without glasses. "Old 100" was a dry fly shell. Music was furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Baker & Bro., on organ and violin.

The Carolina House has been crowded this week. They keep a first-class table, polite servants and it is a good place to put up. Mr. Tarwater the proprietor is the right man in the right place.

The State docket has 43 cases; trial docket 76; and the appearance docket 11 cases.

Sheriff Jones has been sheriff for 22 years and is thought very highly of by white and black.

Duplin's Politics.

Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

ROSE HILL, N. C., Sept. 7, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—The Duplin County Democratic Convention met at Kenansville yesterday and nominated Col. A. M. Faison for the Senate and Messrs. D. B. Nicholson and J. E. Pigford for the House of Representatives.

Col. Faison, who leads our ticket, is no stranger to the people of Duplin. He once before represented us in the Legislature, and with such good judgment and honesty that his constituency have again put him up as their standard bearer. He came from representative stock, and will have an influence for great good in the Senate. He has grown gray in the interest of the Democratic party.

D. B. Nicholson is a young but talented member of the bar. He is a man of decided ability, sterling worth, great industry, and what is more than all, of the highest personal character. He is an enthusiastic Democrat and by his earnest work and superior powers of oratory has already done much good in the present campaign. He is a splendid specimen of manhood; in intellectual strength and attainments he is excelled by few, and is in every way well qualified to represent his people in the Legislative halls.

J. E. Pigford is at present a Justice of the Peace, and in that official capacity has always given satisfaction. He is no speaker, but is quite a business man, who we trust will make us a good, safe and honest representative.

The advocates of rotation in office were in the ascendancy by a very small majority, and after balloting until 2 o'clock a. m. succeeded in throwing out all the old officers, and nominating the following ticket for the various county offices:

For Sheriff, Bryan Millard; Register of Deeds, Henry C. Moore; Treasurer, John F. Southerland; Surveyor, Alonso Middleton; Coroner, —— Smith. All of whom are good men, and well qualified for the respective offices.

The Wilmington Star "learns from Captain V. Q. Johnson, Superintendent, that a day passenger train will be put on the Eastern Division of the Carolina Central Railroad on or about the 1st of October, in addition to the night passenger train now running. At the same time an improvement will be made in the schedule by shortening the running time. The old style hand-brakes are also soon to be exchanged for the air-brake on the road."

The Greensboro Beacon says that "Randaleman is the name of the town which has grown as if by magic around what was formerly Union Factory. A few years since a small factory stood upon the hilly bank of Deep River; now a town of over 1,200 inhabitants, with Randaleman's factory running day and night for eighteen months past, turns out daily hundreds of yards of plaid and checks. Last week this market only 57 bales of new cotton there were handled in our market 583 bales. That ratio of increase has been sustained throughout the whole South, he infers from the fact that all the manufacturers of heavy bagging are strained up to full time and are at least two weeks behind order. The reports from all interior markets also sustain this view. As was stated in THE NEWS some weeks ago the crop is at least three weeks in advance of former seasons owing to the peculiarly favorable weather for early growth and maturity, but this enormous increase in the market at so early a period, is not to be ascribed altogether to the fact that the staple is ready for sale, but to the no less important fact that farmers can realize a paying price, while yet the cotton is "full" and they are unwilling to risk the yield, which, with the large amount of the old crop yet unripe may greatly reduce the price."

The Cotton Outlook.—We learned some interesting and to us significant facts, from one of our leading cotton merchants yesterday. During the first week of September 1879, there were brought to this market only 57 bales of new cotton there were handled in our market 583 bales. That ratio of increase has been sustained throughout the whole South, he infers from the fact that all the manufacturers of heavy bagging are strained up to full time and are at least two weeks behind order. The reports from all interior markets also sustain this view. As was stated in THE NEWS some weeks ago the crop is at least three weeks in advance of former seasons owing to the peculiarly favorable weather for early growth and maturity, but this enormous increase in the market at so early a period, is not to be ascribed altogether to the fact that the staple is ready for sale, but to the no less important fact that farmers can realize a paying price, while yet the cotton is "full" and they are unwilling to risk the yield, which, with the large amount of the old crop yet unripe may greatly reduce the price.

Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

MT. GILEAD, N. C., Sept. 7, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—We organized a Mt. Gilead Hancock, Jarvis and Dowd Club at this place on the 14th August, with thirty members, and we now have on hundred and seventy-five, and a great many others to join at next meeting.

Montgomery Politics.

Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

PHOENIX, N. C., Sept. 7, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS.—We organized a Mt. Gilead Hancock, Jarvis and Dowd Club at this place on the 14th August, with thirty members, and we now have on hundred and seventy-five, and a great many others to join at next meeting.

The County Convention was held at Troy yesterday and made the nominations to-wit: For lower branch of Legislature, M. S. Martin; for Sheriff, R. T. Rush; for Register of Deeds, J. L. McKinnon; for County Surveyor, N. M. Thayer; for Coroner, Dr. Lemly. Each one accepted his nomination in very graceful terms and manifested a high order of faith in our success. The candidate for Senator for this district is yet to be selected.

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